

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY Bulgaria

REPORT

SUBJECT Factories and Industry in Bulgaria

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Bankya - June 1951

1. The dynamite factory of Bankya (N 42-42, E 23-08) is located approximately five kilometers north of the town in a natural depression of the land. It occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters, is surrounded by level plains which are planted to wheat and corn, and employs approximately 100 workers.

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Barakovo - Spring 1951

2. The paper mill which formerly belonged to Balabanov (fnu) is located 2,000 meters east of Barakovo (N 42-04, E 23-04). It employs 800-1,000 workers. the greater part of the output is sent to the Soviet Union and that the wood used by the factory is provided by the sawmill described in the following paragraph.
3. The sawmill which formerly belonged to Balabanov is located approximately 3,500 meters east of Barakovo. It employs 1,200 workers and produces 1,500 cubic meters of lumber per day. A narrow-gauge railroad connects the sawmill with the paper mill mentioned above.

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Batak - Spring 1950

4. The sawmill of Batak (N 41-57, E 24-11) consists of four sawmills which were formerly under private control but have now been regrouped into a single enterprise. The mill employs 200 workers and produces 100 to 150 cubic meters of lumber per day, the greater part of which is pine and fir. Transportation to the railroad station is effected by means of auto vehicles which are furnished by the State transport enterprise.

Batanovtsi - Spring 1951

5. The cement factory of Batanovtsi (N 42-37, E 22-57) is located 250 meters south of the railroad station, immediately to the south of the rail line. It occupies an area of 800 by 800 meters, employs 1,000 workers, and produces 650 tons of cement a day. The total output is sent to the USSR.

Beloslav - Autumn 1950

6. A glass factory is located two kilometers north of the railroad station at Beloslav (N 43-10, E 27-42), 1,000 meters north of the rail line. It employs 800 workers in three shifts per day and produces transparent glass (approximately 60 percent of the total production), ornamental glass, and reinforced glass. The transparent glass is exported to Turkey and the USSR. The plant has a single-track, standard-gauge line which connects with the Beloslav railroad station.

Bukyuvtsi - Autumn 1950

7. An electric water-mill is located in the western outskirts of Bukyuvtsi (N 43-41, E 23-51), between the village and the Skata River. It is connected with the river by a rectilinear canal in which the water runs slowly. The mill occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters, employs 70-80 workers, and produces 24 tons of wheat flour in each 24 hour period.

Burgas - Autumn 1950

8. The Veriga Foundry is located in the western outskirts of Burgas, immediately north of the road to Aytos (N 42-42, E 27-15). It occupies an area of 500 by 400 meters, employs 800 workers, and produces iron stoves, chains, and threaded bolts for connecting steel.
9. A foundry which has an enameling department is located in the western outskirts of Burgas, adjacent to the enterprise described in the paragraph above. It occupies an area of 800 by 400 meters, employs an unknown number of workers, and produces basins, sinks, pipes, etc. of cast-iron.
10. A ceramics factory is located 300 meters east of the foundry described above, immediately north of the road to Aytos. It occupies an area of 600 by 300 meters, employs 500 workers, and produces stoves, tiles, insulators and small electrical items.
11. An electric mill is located in the western outskirts of Burgas, 800 meters north of the rail line to Aytos. It occupies an area of 1,500 by 500 meters and has three mills which are among the largest in Bulgaria.

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Byala Slatina - Spring 1950

12. A weaving and spinning mill is located in the western outskirts of Byala Slatina (N 43-28, E 23-56) on the road to Borovan (N 43-25, E 23-43). It employs 400 workers in two shifts per day and produces cotton yarn and cloth.

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Debelelets - Spring 1951

13. A metallurgical factory is located approximately 1,500 meters southwest of the Debelelets station (N 43-05, E 25-37), 400 meters south of the rail line. The factory is of old construction but was enlarged in the years 1947-1949. It occupies an area of 900 by 800 meters, employs 1,500 workers in three shifts per day, and produces threshing machines, reapers, harrows, etc., mixers and concrete mixers, decarville railroad cars, freight and passenger elevators, and various iron tools and iron-stores.
14. Three canning factories adjacent to each other and operating under separate directorates are located 400 meters northeast of the Debelelets station, 400 meters south of the rail line. They occupy a total area of 1,200 by 600-700 meters (at right angles with the rail line) and employ a total of 3,000 workers from May to November and 1,000 workers the remainder of the year. The production, most of which goes to the Bulgarian Armed Forces, consists of canned meat, marmalade, canned vegetables, and dried vegetables.

Dimitrovgrad - June 1951

15. A sulfuric acid factory occupying an area of 500 by 400 meters is located at Dimitrovgrad (N 42-03, E 25-35). It was constructed in the years 1947-1951 and began production in the spring of 1951 (see No. 2 of Appendix A, page 21 for location). The factory employs 1,000-1,200 workers.
16. The Vulkan Cement Factory (see No. 4 of Appendix A, page 21 for location), which was constructed during the years 1946-1949, occupies an area of 1,500 by 1,200 meters, and employs 1,000 workers. It is equipped with three furnaces of unknown type, and a fourth furnace is being installed. Production is 900 tons of cement for each 24 hour period, but will be increased to 1,200 tons a day when the fourth furnace begins working. A marble-quarry located nine kilometers southwest of the city is connected with the factory by a 2-car cable line. Coal is obtained from the Mariyski Basin with which the cement factory is connected by a 2-car cable line 1,500 meters long. The factory is easily distinguished because of its three chimneys which rise to a height of 130 meters.
17. The "oternit" factory (see No. 5 of Appendix A, page 21 for location) occupies an area of 1,000 by 600 meters and employs 800-1,000 workers. The enterprise began activities in the spring of 1951. At present machinery is being installed in various departments and two depots which will have a floor space of 1,000 square meters are under construction. Twenty-five hundred workers are employed in completing the factory.
18. The nitrogen fertilizer factory (ATZ, Azotno-Torov Zavod) which was begun in 1946 and is still under construction ought to be completed during 1951 (see No. 1 of Appendix A, page 21 for location). It will occupy an area of 3,000 by 1,500 meters. 25X1
 the factory would produce explosives rather than nitrogen fertilizer as stated above. 25X1
19. An automobile and machinery repair workshop which will occupy an area of 1,000 by 500 meters is under construction and ought to begin activities in 1952. (See No. 3 of Appendix A, page 21 for location.)

Dryanovo - Spring 1951

20. A road materials factory, the only such enterprise in Bulgaria, is located approximately 1,500 meters north of the railroad station of Dryanovo (N 42-58, E 25-28), 200 meters west of the rail line. It was constructed about 1928, occupies an area of 2,500 meters (parallel to the rail line) by 1,000 meters, and employs 8,000 workers in three shifts per day. Production consists of closed, semi-closed, and flat freight cars, baggage cars, and passenger cars. The traction materials con-

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structed here are of standard gauge and structure, insofar as freight cars are concerned, and are not such as to allow the transport of exceptional cargoes. The enterprise also repairs road and railroad materials. The factory is equipped with two single-line, normal-gauge railroad spurs, one of which enters the complex from the north and the other from the south.

Gabrovo - Spring 1951

21. A dynamite factory occupying an area of 400 by 300 meters is located at Gabrovo (N 42-52, E 25-19). It employs approximately 100 workers in two shifts per day. The factory is equipped with underground departments; three or four ordinary constructions are visible "on the surface."
22. The metallurgical factory in the Biskinya quarter of Gabrovo occupies an area of 1,500 by 700 meters. It employs a total of 3,000 workers in two and three shifts a day. Production consists of machine tools, agricultural machinery, metal safes and shelves, hospital instruments, various iron tools, and various iron-works.
23. The weaving and spinning mill which is located in the Biskinya quarter of Gabrovo occupies an area of 500 by 300 meters and employs 800-1,000 workers in three shifts per day. The production of the factory, most of which is sent to the USSR, consists of cotton and woolen cloth and blankets.
24. A group of approximately 20 textile factories and garment shops occupies an area of 4,500 by 800-900 meters in Gabrovo. A total of 6,000 workers are employed in three shifts per day. Production consists of cloth and clothing of wool, cotton, and mixed materials. The raw cotton is provided by the USSR and all the woolen manufactured articles are sent to the USSR.
25. A group of approximately 20 clothing workshops occupies an area of 1,500 by 500 meters in Gabrovo. A total of 2,500 workers is employed in three shifts per day. The production, an unknown percentage of which is sent to the USSR, consists of clothing of woolen, cotton, and mixed materials.
26. The shoe factory located in the Biskinya quarter of Gabrovo occupies an area of approximately 400 by 300 meters and employs 400 workers in two shifts per day.
27. Approximately 10 tanneries occupy a total area of 4,000 by 800-900 meters and employ 7,000 workers in two shifts per day.

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Gara Bel'ovo - Spring 1951

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28. A paper mill is located 1,500 meters west of Gara Bel'ovo (N 42-12, E 24-01), 300 meters north of the rail line. It occupies an area of 1,000 meters (at right angles with the rail line) by 700 meters, employs 800 workers in three shifts per day, and produces paper and cardboard of various types as well as large cartons. The cellulose is supplied from Karelia, USSR. Bernardo Baranovski, [] is the technical director of the factory. A single-track, normal-gauge spur line connects the enterprise with the Bel'ovo railroad station.
29. A factory for the impregnation of wood with a tar mixture is located four kilometers west of Gara Bel'ovo, immediately north of the rail line. It occupies an area of 1,500 meters (parallel with the railroad) by 300-400 meters, and employs 600 workers in three shifts per day. The enterprise engages in the impregnating of wood with a tar mixture for railroad supports, electric, telegraph, and telephone poles. All the materials are furnished by the sawmills of the Rhodope Mountains.

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Gara Iskür - July 1951

30. A factory for the laminating of metals (see No. 1 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 200 meters (at right angles with the river) in Gara Iskür (N 42-40, E 23-25). It employs 200 workers in three shifts per day and engages in the laminating and wire-drawing of various metals. Raw materials are primarily supplied by the Soviet Satellite countries.
31. The electric motors factory (see No. 7 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 300 meters (at right angles with the rail line), employs 250 workers, and produces electric motors of up to five horsepower.
32. A factory which puts protective coverings on electric cables (see No. 6 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies 150 meters of land (at right angles with the rail line) and employs approximately 100 workers. It produces protective coverings of pressed paper which has been impregnated with an oleo-resinous mixture and protective tubing elements of paper as described above, for electric plants.
33. The factory which produces rubber articles (see No. 2 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 200 meters (at right angles with the rail line) by ? meters. It employs 150-200 workers and produces rubber garments, rubber shoes known as "tsarvuli," and small rubber articles.
34. The motor vehicle repair shop at Gara Iskür (see No. 8 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 800 meters and employs 500-600 workers. The enterprise engages in small and medium repairs for motor vehicles and also in military repairs.
35. The mica factory of Gara Iskür (see No. 13 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 200 by 50 meters and employs approximately 100 workers, the majority of which are women. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
36. The paper mill of Gara Iskür (see No. 3 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 600 meters (at right angles with the rail line) by ? meters. It employs 800 workers in three shifts per day and produces paper and cardboard of various types.
37. The enamel factory located at Gara Iskür (see No. 4 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 200 meters (at right angles with the rail line) by ? meters. The plant employs 200 workers and produces varnishes and paints.
38. The glue factory, formerly known as the Khitos Factory, of Gara Iskür (see No. 11 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 300 by 150 meters. It employs 150 workers and produces glue from bones and bone "meal" for filtration.
39. A factory for the distillation of turpentine (see No. 9 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 100 by 50 meters and employs 80-90 workers in two shifts per day. [redacted] 25X1
40. A factory for the distillation of alcohol (see No. 5 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 500 meters (at right angles with the rail line) by ? meters. It employs 250 workers and produces ethyl alcohol.
41. A distillery for various oils, occupying an area of 250 by 250 meters and employing 150-200 workers is located in Gara Iskür (see No. 16 of Appendix B, page 22 for location). [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
42. The Runo Spinning and Weaving Mill of Gara Iskür (see No. 10 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 500 by 100 meters and employs 400 workers, most of which are women. The factory produces cloth of wool and cotton and blankets of wool and cotton.

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43. Another spinning and weaving mill in Gara Iskür (see No. 14 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 500 by 300 meters, employs 400 workers, and produces cotton cloth and cotton garments.
44. An enterprise which makes prefabricated houses of wood (see No. 15 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 1,000 by 800 meters in Gara Iskür. It operates under Soviet administration and employs 600 workers, 300 of which are political prisoners. The enterprise produces complete prefabricated houses of wood, approximately three per day. The director is Aleksandr Davidovich **Zizhianov**, [redacted] former prince of the Georgian Republic. 25X1
45. A plywood factory in Gara Iskür (see No. 12 of Appendix B for location) occupies an area of 200 meters (parallel to the railroad) by ? meters and employs approximately 100 workers. [redacted] 25X1
46. A wooden model shop in Gara Iskür (see No. 17 of Appendix B, page 22 for location) occupies an area of 250 by 250 meters and employs 300 workers. It produces various models in wood [redacted] 25X1

Gara Kostenets - Spring 1951

47. The Maritsa Paper Mill of Gara Kostenets (N 42-18, E 23-52) is located approximately 1,500 meters northwest of the railroad station, immediately south of the rail line to Sofia. It occupies an area of 500 by 300 meters (parallel to the rail line) and employs 400 workers in three shifts per day. [redacted] the factory also produces newsprint. 25X1
48. A match factory is located 1,200 meters east of railroad station of Gara Kostenets, immediately north of the rail line. It occupies an area of 700 by 300 meters (at right angles with the railroad), employs 800-1,000 workers in three shifts per day, and produces safety matches.
49. A chemical factory, formerly known as the Nikola Chilov Factory, is located 3,500 meters northwest of the railroad station of Gara Kostenets, immediately south of the line to Sofia. It occupies an area of 1,000 by 1,000 meters. [redacted] 25X1

25X1

Gara Novoseltsi - Spring 1951

50. A ceramics and earthenware factory is located 500 meters east of the station of Gara Novoseltsi (N 42-37, E 23-35), immediately south of the rail line. It occupies an area of 800 by 500 meters (at right angles with the railroad) and employs 1,500 workers in three shifts per day. Production consists of pottery, small electrical items, and small products (not artistic). The enterprise is connected with the pit-coal mine of Chukurovo (N 42-32, E 23-37, now Gabra) by a 2-car cable line which is nine kilometers long.

Gara Robertovo - Spring 1951

51. An enterprise for the distillation of mineral oils and the dry distillation of lignite is located 600 meters east of Gara Robertovo (N 42-40, E 23-31). It is an old construction, was enlarged in 1948, occupies an area of 600 meters (parallel to the railroad) by ? meters, and employs approximately 400 workers in three shifts per day. The factory engages in the distilling of mineral oils and the dry distillation of lignite.

Gara Yana - Spring 1951

52. A linoleum factory is located one kilometer west of Gara Yana (N 42-16, E 23-31), 200 meters north of the rail line. It occupies an area of 500 by 300 meters and employs 400 workers in three shifts per day. [redacted] 25X1

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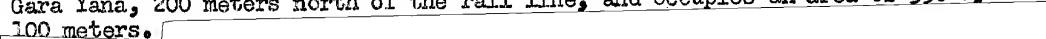
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53. A factory for the production of impermeable liquids is located 500 meters west of the station of Gara Yana, 200 meters north of the rail line. It occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters, employs 150-200 workers, and produces impermeable liquids (especially for cement).
54. A factory which produces protective coverings for electric cables is located 600 meters east of the station of Gara Yana, 200 meters north of the rail line. It occupies an area of 200 by 150 meters, employs 100 workers, and produces protective coverings of paper impregnated with an oleo-resinous mixture.
55. A chemical-pharmaceutical factory is located 1,000 meters east of the station of Gara Yana, 200 meters north of the rail line, and occupies an area of 350 by 100 meters. 

Gorna Banya - July 1951

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56. A shoe factory and harness workshop is located immediately north of the station of Gorna Banya (N 42-41, E 23-13), 50-100 meters west of the rail line. It occupies an area of 1,500 by 1,000 meters (at right angles with the railroad), employs approximately 2,000 Trudovaks and 200 civilian workers, and produces leather shoes, harnesses and saddles for draft horses and riding horses, and small leather items. The total output is sent to the Bulgarian Armed Forces.
57. A spinning and weaving mill is located in the southern outskirts of Gorna Banya. It occupies an area of 800 by 800 meters, employs 1,000 workers in three shifts per day, and produces yarn and cloth of wool, cotton, and silk.
58. A paper mill is located in the southeast outskirts of Gorna Banya, immediately south of the factory described in the preceding paragraph. It occupies an area of 800 by 800 meters, employs 700-800 workers of which the major part is women, and produces various types of paper and cardboard and cardboard boxes impregnated with an oleo-resinous substance.

Gorna Oryakhovitsa - Spring 1951

59. The foundry in Gorna Oryakhovitsa (N 43-07, E 25-41) occupies an area of 600 by 300 meters (see No. 1 of Appendix C, page 23 for location). It employs approximately 1,000 workers and produces unknown items of iron and cast-iron.
60. The safe factory of Gorna Oryakhovitsa (see No. 8 of Appendix C, page 23 for location) occupies an area of 200 by 150 meters, employs approximately 150 workers, and produces safes and shelves of iron.
61. The electric cable factory of Gorna Oryakhovitsa (see No. 5 of Appendix C, page 23 for location) occupies an area of 200 by 150 meters, employs 150-200 workers, and produces electric cables with protective coverings of paper impregnated with an oleo-resinous mixture. The major part of the output is sent to the USSR.
62. The automobile repair workshop of Gorna Oryakhovitsa (see No. 7 of Appendix C, page 23 for location) occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters, employs 100 workers, makes small and medium repairs on auto vehicles, and constructs wooden parts for auto vehicles.
63. The pharmaceutical factory of Gorna Oryakhovitsa (see No. 2 of Appendix C, page 23 for location) occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters, and employs approximately 300 workers. 
64. The brick factory of Gorna Oryakhovitsa (see No. 12 of Appendix C, page 23 for location) occupies an area of 100 by 50 meters, employs 500 workers, and produces approximately 7,000,000 building bricks per year and tiles of the Marseilles type.

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65. The sawmill of Gorna Oryakhovitsa (see No. 6 of Appendix C, page 23 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 400 meters and employs 250 workers. It produces lumber of beech, oak, and walnut, of which the major part is sent to the car factory of Dryanovo and to the railroad repair shops of Sofia.
66. The spinning and weaving mill and tailor shop of Gorna Oryakhovitsa (see No. 9 of Appendix C, page 23 for location) occupies an area of 400 by 300 meters and employs 600 workers in three shifts per day. It produces cotton cloth and cotton garments.
67. A spinning and weaving mill in Gorna Oryakhovitsa (see No. 10 of Appendix C, page 23 for location) occupies an area of 400 by 300 meters and employs 300 workers in three shifts per day. It produces cotton cloth, most of which is sent to the USSR.
68. The sugar factory of Gorna Oryakhovitsa (see No. 3 of Appendix C, page 23 for location) occupies an area of 1,000 by 700 meters and employs approximately 1,000 workers from October to May and 200-300 workers during the remainder of the year. Production consists of beet sugar and alcohol from the fermentation and distillation of molasses.
69. A canning factory of Gorna Oryakhovitsa (see No. 4 of Appendix C, page 23 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 400 meters and employs 1,500 workers from May to November and 500 workers during the remainder of the year. Production consists of canned beef, pork, and mutton, dried and canned vegetables, marmalade, and alcohol from the distillation of grain. An unknown percentage of the output is sent to the USSR.
70. Another canning factory of Gorna Oryakhovitsa (see No. 11 of Appendix C, page 23 for location), consisting of a single building 200 by 35 meters in size, employs 300-400 workers from May to November and produces canned fruit and marmalade.

Ikhtiman - Spring 1951

71. The shoe factory of Ikhtiman (N 42-26, E 23-48), formerly known as the Bata Factory, is located in the northwest outskirts of the city, 300 meters west of the road to Sofia. The factory occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters and employs 200 workers.

Karnobat - Winter 1950

72. The spinning and weaving mill of Karnobat (N 42-39, E 27-00) is located 1,000 meters east of the railroad station, immediately south of the rail line. It occupies an area of 500 by 300 meters, employs 700-800 workers, and produces cotton yarn and cloth.
73. The oil factory of Karnobat is located 700 meters east of the railroad station, immediately west of the factory described in the preceding paragraph. It occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters and produces seed oils (90 percent sunflower seeds). Informant could furnish no further details.
74. The electric mill of Karnobat is located 300 meters east of the railroad station, immediately west of the factory described in the preceding paragraph, and occupies an area of 400 meters (parallel with the railroad) by ? meters.

Kazanluk - Spring 1951

75. An arms and ammunition factory is located at Kazanluk (N 42-37, E 25-24, see page 24, Appendix D for exact location). The enterprise was constructed prior to 1925 and consists of 24 2-story constructions approximately 120 by 20 meters in size, arranged

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in three rows and flanked by lines of poplars (see Appendix D, page 24 for factory lay-out). The roof is of red tile covered by corrugated sheets and has a maximum height of 12 meters in the middle. Three brick chimneys are visible, rising to a height of 55-60 meters and surmounted by a red star 1.5 meters high which is illuminated at night. The factory directorate is located in a 3-story construction, approximately 60 by 30 meters in size, which has a pavillion roof of Manseilles-type tile. The factory area proper covers an area approximately 600 by 800 meters in size and is surrounded by a brick wall three meters high. The complex employs a total of approximately 7,000 workers. The various offices, living quarters, and dining halls occupy 20-25 buildings covering an area of approximately 800 by 600 meters outside the surrounding wall, and immediately to the east of the factory. Informant could furnish no production details.

Kazichene - Spring 1951

76. The spinning mill of Kazichene (N 42-40, E 23-28) [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] is located in the southwestern outskirts of the town, 25X1
immediately south of the road to Sofia. The factory occupies an area of 600 by
400 meters, employs approximately 800 workers, and produces cotton yarn.
77. The tannery of Kazichene is located 400 meters west of the town, 300 meters west
of the factory described in the preceding factory. It occupies an area of 300 by
200 meters and employs 150-200 workers. [redacted]
78. Another tannery in Kazichene, formerly known as the Aleksandŭr Nedeliev Factory,
is located 400 meters west of the town, immediately north of the road to Sofia. It
occupies an area of 400 by 200 meters and employs 350 workers. [redacted]

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Knyazhevo - July 1951

79. A galvanizing factory is located in the middle of Knyazhevo (N 42-40, E 23-13), on
the road to Sofia. It occupies an area of 600 by 500 meters and employs 300 work-
ers in three shifts per day. [redacted] 25X1
80. A factory which produces small articles of bakelite is located in the middle of
Knyazhevo, immediately north of the factory described in the paragraph above.
It occupies an area of 150 by 100 meters, employs approximately 100 workers, and
produces small electric items of bakelite and various boxes of bakelite.
81. A spinning and weaving mill and tailor shop is located in the middle of Knyazhevo,
to the north of the road to Sofia. It occupies an area of 400 by 200 meters,
employs 300 workers in three shifts per day, and produces cotton and woolen cloth
and cotton and woolen garments. The total output is sent to the USSR.
82. A textile dyeing plant is located in the middle of Knyazhevo, immediately south
of the road to Sofia. It occupies an area of 500 by 150 meters and employs 250-300
workers in three shifts per day. The enterprise also has a department for the
waterproofing of cloth. [redacted] 25X1
83. Another textile dyeing plant is located in the middle of Knyazhevo, 150 meters to
the north of the factory described in the preceding paragraph. It occupies an
area of 300 by 250 meters and employs 300 workers in three shifts per day. [redacted]

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Kostinbrod - Spring 1951

84. The Georgi Dimitrov Chemical-Pharmaceutical Factory, formerly known as the Nikola
Chilov Factory, is located approximately 1,000 meters east of the railroad station
of Kostinbrod (N 42-49, E 23-13), between the town and the Vasilevtzi River. Tha

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factory is approximately 1,000 meters from the river and occupies an area of 5,000 meters (north-south) by 1,000 meters. A wire fence set in poles of reinforced concrete two meters high encloses the area. To the north, south, and west, the land is level and is planted to corn and wheat; to the east are mountainous spurs.

The factory was constructed in 1928; enlargement was begun in 1945-1946 and is still under way. A single-track, normal-gauge spur line connects the plant with the railroad station of Kostinbrod. Personnel consists of 3,500-4,000 workers divided into three shifts per day. Production consists of various acids, dyeing products such as tinctures, mordants, various inks, colors for dyeing, etc., adhesive products such as natural resins, glue, gum, etc., and various pharmaceutical items. It is claimed that the factory will also produce explosives; informant admits this possibility but adds that this is evidently a secret subject which is never mentioned.

Leading personnel include Nikola Skrinsk, chemist, at the enterprise since 1948; Vladimir Stratostin, chemist, at the enterprise since 1940; and Boris Sarev, chemist-pharmacist, brought to the enterprise in 1941-1942 where he was conducting various specialized studies.

Krichim - Spring 1951

25X1

85. A cellulose factory is under construction at the railroad station of Krichim (N 42-03, E 24-26). It was begun in 1948 and will be completed in 1953 (see No. 6 of Appendix E, page 25 for location). The factory will occupy an area of 2,000 by 1,000 meters; in the spring of 1951, foundations had been laid for an unknown number of sheds and the first floors were being erected. The project is carried out by a State construction society which has its directional headquarters at Plovdiv; the working personnel consists of 400 Trudovaks and 600-700 civilian laborers. The project will cost two and one-half million leva. The engineer Akrafov (fnu) is in charge of the work. A deputy of the Subranie (National Assembly), after much pressure in the parliamentary body, failed in completing the plans relative to the arrangements of the enterprise, and was later arrested because the selected place was too far from the source of raw materials.
86. The Krichim canning factory, formerly known as Stoyan Tevililiev and Company, (see No. 1 of Appendix E, page 25 for location) occupies an area of 100 by 50 meters and employs 300 workers from May to November.
87. Another canning factory, formerly the Stoyan Tevililiev and Company (see No. 2 of Appendix E, page 25 for location), occupies an area of 700 by 500 meters in Gara Krichim, and employs 1,200 workers in all seasons.
88. Another canning factory of Gara Krichim (see No. 3 of Appendix E, page 25, for location) occupies an area of 350 by 200 meters and employs 800 workers in all seasons.
89. The canning factory in Gara Krichim formerly known as the Marinov Factory (see No. 4 of Appendix E, page 25, for location) occupies an area of 800 by 350 meters and employs 600-700 workers from May to November.
90. A depot for the products of the above-mentioned factories is located in Gara Krichim (see No. 5 of Appendix E, page 25, for location). The depot is equipped with refrigeration and the products there are prepared for shipment. The Krichim factories produce marmalade, canned vegetables, dried vegetables, and fruit preserves. The major part of these items are sent to the USSR; the labels pasted on the cartons are lettered with Russian cyrillic characters.

Kurilo - Spring 1951

91. An enterprise for the extraction and refining of lead ore, formerly the Tamburets enterprise, is located at Kurilo (N 42-50, E 23-19), approximately 1,500 meters northeast of the railroad station and 400 meters east of the rail line. It occupies an area of 800 by 600 meters, employs approximately 200 workers, and engages in the extraction and refining of lead ores from the mines of Iskrets and Asenovgrad

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92. An iron turnery is located approximately 2,000 meters northeast of the railroad station of Kŭrilo, 400 meters east of the rubber factory formerly known as the Zebra Factory. It occupies an area of 400 by 300 meters and employs 200 workers. Informant could furnish no production details.
93. The rubber products factory formerly known as the Zebra Factory is located approximately 2,000 meters north-northeast of the railroad station of Kŭrilo, 400 meters east of the rail line. It occupies an area of 400 by 200 meters, employs 100 workers, and produces rubber sheets for hospitals, rubber instruments for hospitals, and small rubber articles.
94. The foundry at Kŭrilo is located 1,000 meters east of the railroad station, occupies an area of 150 by 100 meters, and employs 70-80 workers. Informant could furnish no details concerning production.

Kŭrtovo Konare - Spring 1951

95. The canning factory of Kŭrtovo Konare (N 42-06, E 24-29) is located 200 meters northeast of the railroad station and immediately to the south of the rail line. It occupies an area of 300 by 300 meters, employs 400 workers from May to November, and produces marmalade (80 percent of the total production), canned vegetables, and fruit preserves.

Levski - Spring 1951

96. The electric mill of Levski (N 43-22, E 25-08) is located 200 meters west of the railroad station. The plant consists of a single 3-story building which has a useable area of 1,400 by 1,600 square meters. One hundred and fifty to two hundred workers are employed.
97. The canning factory of Levski is located 200 meters west of the railroad station, immediately to the west of the mill described in the preceding paragraph. It occupies an area of 700 by 300 meters, employs 400 workers, and produces frozen pork, frozen mutton, and various canned meats. The major part of the output is sent, in refrigerator cars, to the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Luzhene - Spring 1951

98. The sawmill of Luzhene (N 42-02, E 24-00) consists of eight or nine units which have been regrouped into one enterprise. It is located three or four kilometers south of the town, immediately west of the rail line. The sawmill employs 1,500 workers and produces 800-1,000 cubic meters of lumber per day, most of which is pine and fir lumber.

Mezdra - June 1951

99. The spinning and weaving mill of Mezdra (N 43-09, E 23-40) consists of two factories adjacent to each other. they are located between the railroad station and the city, employ a total of 300-350 workers, and produce cotton yarn and cloth.

Minkova Makhla - Spring 1951

100. The canning factory and macaroni factory of Minkova Makhla was constructed by a volunteer labor brigade and began production in the autumn of 1949. It allegedly employs 2,000 workers, the major part of the output is sent to the Bulgarian Armed Forces. (NOTE: Minkova Makhla is located in zone 5B of the) it could not be located on the 1:100,000, but the location would appear to be in the section bounded by N 43-45, E 22-48 to N 43-45, E 23-00 and N 43-54, E 22-48 to N 43-54, E 23-00.)

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Pavlikeni - Spring 1951

101. The electric mill of Pavlikeni (N 43-14, E 25-18), formerly known as the Khadzhi Slavits Mill, is located 1,500 meters east of the railroad station and 1,500 meters north of the rail line. It consists of a single building and employs approximately 100 workers. [redacted] 25X1
102. The oil factory of Pavlikeni is located 1,500 meters east of the railroad station and immediately west of the mill described in the preceding paragraph. It employs 200 workers and produces seed oil (90 percent sunflower oil) and Petmes Jam (a Bulgarian product made with quinces, pumpkins, sugar cane, and sugar).

Pazardzhik - Spring 1951

103. The rubber products factory in Pazardzhik (N 42-11, E 24-19), formerly known as the Kamila Factory, is located 800 meters north of the railroad station and 50 meters east of the road which connects the city and the station. It occupies an area of 200 meters (along the road) by ? meters, employs approximately 1,000 workers, and produces bicycle tires and inner tubes, rubber shoes known as tsarvuli, and small rubber articles.
104. The spinning and weaving mill of Pazardzhik is located in the northern outskirts of the city, immediately east of the road to Kalugerovo (N 42-18, E 24-11). It occupies an area of 700 by 600 meters, employs 600-700 workers and produces cotton yarn and cloth.
105. The oil factory of Pazardzhik is located in the western outskirts of the city, immediately south of the road to Sofia. It occupies an area of 400 meters (along the road) by ? meters, employs 250 workers, and produces seed oils (90 percent sunflower oil).
106. The canning factory of Pazardzhik is located in the western outskirts of the city, facing the factory described in the preceding paragraph. It occupies an area of 800 meters (along the road) by ? meters, employs 600 workers from May to November, and produces canned vegetables, fruit preserves, and powdered vegetables.

Pernik - May 1951

107. The iron tools and iron-works factory of Pernik (N 42-36, E 23-03, now Dimitrovo) is located 1,500 meters northeast of the railroad station, immediately south of the rail line to Sofia. It occupies an area of 800 meters (parallel with the railroad) by 600 meters and employs 500 workers in three shifts per day. [redacted] 25X1
108. A factory which produces kitchen stoves and cooking ranges is located approximately 3,500 meters west of the railroad station of Pernik, immediately north of the rail line. It occupies an area of 400 meters (parallel with the railroad) by ? meters, employs 500 workers, and produces stoves and kitchen ranges. [redacted] 25X1
109. The glass factory in Pernik is located south of the factory described in the preceding paragraph. It occupies an area of 500 meters (parallel with the railroad) by ? meters, employs 700 workers in three shifts per day, and produces transparent glass (approximately 80 percent of the total production, ornamental glass, reinforced glass, and pottery. The total production of the factory amounts to 24,000 square meters per day.
110. An earthenware factory is located 50 meters northeast of the iron tools factory described in paragraph 107 above, to the south of the rail line to Sofia. It occupies an area of 500 meters (parallel with the railroad) by 90 meters, and employs 600 workers in two shifts of 10 and one-half hours each, [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

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Peshtera - Spring 1950

111. Three or four sawmills, formerly private enterprises but now regrouped into a single administration, are located in the immediate vicinity of the railroad station at Peshtera (N 42-02, E 24-18). They employ a total of 400 workers and produce 200-250 cubic meters of lumber per day, the major part of which is pine and fir.

Pleven - Spring 1951

112. The metallurgical factory of Pleven (N 43-25, E 24-36) is located in the northeastern outskirts of the city, immediately south of the railroad line. It occupies a trapezoid-shaped area of which the larger base (immediately south of the railroad) is 3,000 meters long, the smaller base is 1,000 meters, the eastern side is 3,000 meters, and the western side is approximately 1,500 meters. The factory is an old construction, but has been modernized and enlarged by taking the equipment of small factories which were nationalized. It employs approximately 6,000 workers in two shifts per day and produces boilers for heating installations, radiators for steam-heating, bombs for compressed gas, smooth-surface transmission wheels, automobile differentials (on a foreign license), safes, stoves and kitchen ranges, nails and various metal goods.
113. The L'v (Lioness) Cement Plant of Pleven is located six kilometers west of the outskirts of the city, immediately north of the railroad line. It occupies an area of 1,000 by 600 meters and employs 800 workers. Daily production is 150 tons of cement. [redacted] A marl-pit is located four kilometers south of the factory and connected with the factory by a 2-car cable line. 25X1
114. A brick factory is located two kilometers west of the old railroad station of Pleven, 700 meters south of the rail line. It occupies an area of 700 by 500 meters, employs 400 workers, and produces pierced-type bricks and various earthenware articles (not artistic).
115. Approximately 10 small spinning and weaving mills are located throughout Pleven. These employ 30 to 40 workers, most of which are women and boys.
116. A canning factory is located one kilometer east of the old railroad station of Pleven, 600-700 meters south of the rail line. The building was completed in 1942. Informant did not know the area occupied. From May to November, 2,000 workers are employed and 2,500 (sic) are employed during the remainder of the year. [redacted] The production, most of which is sent to the Bulgarian Armed Forces, consists of dried vegetables, canned vegetables, marmalade, and fruit preserves. 25X1

Plovdiv - Spring 1951

117. A metallurgical factory in Plovdiv (see No. 1 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 500 by 400 meters, employs 1,500 workers in three shifts per day, and produces plates for the supports, beds, tunnels, etc. for the fitting-out of rail lines.
118. Another metallurgical factory in Plovdiv (see No. 7 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 700 by 300 meters and produces rails and all necessary equipment for the fitting-out of railroad lines.
119. Another metallurgical factory in Plovdiv (see No. 11 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 400 by 200 meters and produces small machine tools, pumps, and extinguishers.
120. Another metallurgical factory in Plovdiv (see No. 12 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 250 by 250 meters and produces safes, metal goods, and various metal-works.

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121. The electric motors factory of Plovdiv (see No. 15 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 300 by 150 meters and produces electric motors and radiators for auto vehicles.
122. The repair shop for traction vehicles in Plovdiv (see No. 8 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) was begun in 1947 and completed in the spring of 1950. It occupies an area of 1,500 by 1,000 meters, employs 1,500 workers in three shifts per day, and engages in small, medium, and large repairs of auto vehicles, farm tractors, etc. It was rumored locally that this enterprise is to be given to a Soviet company.
123. A nail factory in Plovdiv (see No. 6 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 600 by 400 meters, and employs approximately 800 workers in three shifts per day.
124. A tin-works factory in Plovdiv (see No. 3 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 600 by 500 meters and employs 1,000 workers in three shifts per day.
125. A railroad car repair shop in Plovdiv (see No. 9 of Appendix F, page 26 for location), a recently constructed building which began activities in the autumn of 1950, occupies an area of 1,000 by 700 meters.
126. A tobacco factory in Plovdiv (see No. 21 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 2,000 by 1,500 meters in the business district northeast of the city. The factory employs 10,000 workers, 90 percent of which are women.
127. The spinning and weaving mill in Plovdiv (see No. 18 of Appendix F, page 26 for location), formerly known as the Tsaritsa Yoanna Factory, occupies an area of 800 by 300 meters, employs 1,200 workers in three shifts per day, and produces woolen and cotton cloth.
128. The Proletarska Spinning and Weaving Mill of Plovdiv (see No. 19 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 300 meters, employs 1,500 workers in three shifts per day, and produces woolen and cotton cloth.
129. The sugar factory of Plovdiv (see No. 20 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 1,500 meters by 1,000 meters, employs 2,500 workers in three shifts per day, and produces beet sugar. The total output is used to fulfill the national needs.
130. An oil factory of Plovdiv (see No. 5 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 300 by 300 meters, employs 400 workers, and produces seed oils.
131. Another oil factory of Plovdiv (see No. 14 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 500 meters, employs 400 workers, and produces seed and castor oil.
132. A canning factory of Plovdiv (see No. 4 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 400 meters, employs 1,500 workers, and produces canned meats, canned fruits and vegetables, marmalade, and powdered vegetables.
133. Another canning factory in Plovdiv (see No. 13 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 400 by 300 meters and produces canned meats, canned fruits and vegetables, and marmalade.
134. The canning factory in Plovdiv formerly known as the Badeste Factory (see No. 17 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 400 meters, employs 1,200 workers, and produces canned meats, canned fruits and vegetables, and marmalade.

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135. A rice-husking factory in Plovdiv (see No. 2 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 500 meters and employs approximately 1,000 workers. The rice is provided by the rice-fields of Chirpan (N 42-11, E 25-18), Pazardzhik, and Plovdiv. The entire output is absorbed by the domestic markets.
136. The rice-husking factory of Plovdiv formerly known as the Berlinov Factory (see No. 16 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 500 meters. Its rice is provided by the areas listed in the preceding paragraph, and its output is also absorbed by the domestic markets. 25X1
137. A cereal depot of Plovdiv (see No. 10 of Appendix F, page 26 for location) occupies an area of 600 by 300 meters and consists of an unknown number of warehouses arranged parallel to the rail line.

Popovo - Autumn 1950

138. An oil factory, formerly known as the Savovi Brothers Factory, is located 500 meters east of the railroad station at Popovo (N 43-21, E 26-14), 200 meters north of the rail line. It employs 150 workers and produces seed oils (90 percent sunflower seeds). 25X1

Rakitovo - Spring 1950

139. Five or six sawmills, formerly private enterprises and now regrouped into a single administration, are located in the eastern outskirts of Rakitovo (N 41-59, E 24-05). They employ 600 workers and produce 300-350 cubic meters of lumber per day, most of which is pine and fir. The wood is transported to the railroad station of Rakitovo by motor vehicles furnished by the State transport enterprise.

Ruse - January 1950

140. The locomotive and railroad car repair shop of Ruse (see No. 10 of Appendix G, page 27 for location) occupies an area of 1,500 by 800 meters, employs 3,000 workers in three shifts per day, and engages in the repair of locomotives and railroad cars.
141. The chemical factory of Ruse (see No. 7 of Appendix G, page 27 for location) occupies an area of 600 by 200 meters, employs 600 workers in two shifts per day, and produces various acids, and liquids and powders for the dyeing industry.
142. A factory which makes small articles and models of wood (see No. 11 of Appendix G, page 27 for location) occupies an area of 400 by 300 meters, employs approximately 400 workers, and produces small items (not artistic) of wood, and wooden models upon request of metallurgical factories.
143. A spinning factory (formerly English) located in Ruse (see No. 6 of Appendix G, page 27) occupies an area of 300 by 250 meters, employs 1,000 workers in three shifts per day, and produces various yarns. Most of the output is sent to the USSR.
144. A sugar factory (formerly Belgian, see No. 8 of Appendix G, page 27 for location) occupies an area of 1,500 by 800 meters, employs 2,600 workers in three shifts per day, and produces beet sugar and alcohol from the fermentation and distillation of molasses. The total output is exported to the USSR and the Satellite countries. the factory is fitted out with very modern equipment. 25X1
145. A fish-processing factory (see No. 9 of Appendix G, page 27 for location) occupies an area of 600 by 250 meters and produces frozen fish, dried fish, salt-fish, and canned fish. An unknown percentage of the output is sent to the Bulgarian Armed Forces.

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146. A group of factories [redacted] (see No. 12 of Appendix G, page 27 for location) occupy an approximate area of 4,000 by 2,500 meters in the industrial quarter of Ruse and employ 15,000-20,000 workers. This group includes: 25X1
- a. One agricultural machinery factory, formerly known as the Muelhaupt Factory;
 - b. Three safe factories;
 - c. Approximately 10 metallurgical factories which produce small machine tools and small equipment for metal workings;
 - d. Two nail factories;
 - e. Three or four small chemical factories;
 - f. Three brick factories; the quality of production is the best in Bulgaria;
 - g. Approximately 10 small textile factories;
 - h. Seven or eight oil factories;
 - i. Three or four soap factories; and
 - j. Three glass factories.

Shumen - Spring 1951

147. A metallurgical factory in Shumen (N 43-16, E 26-55, now Kolarovgrad) occupies an area of 400 by 300 meters and employs 400 workers (see No. 3 of Appendix H, page 28 for location). The production consists of metal safes and shelves and various metal-works and metal goods. Most of the safes are sent to the USSR. 25X1
148. The metallurgical factory and foundry (see No. 7 of Appendix H, page 28 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 600 meters and employs 1,200 workers. [redacted] 25X1
149. A nail and lock factory (see No. 5 of Appendix H, page 28 for location) occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters, employs 150-200 workers, and produces various types of nails and locks. 25X1
150. A nail and cable factory (see No. 2 of Appendix H, page 28 for location) occupies an area of 500 by 500 meters and produces nails and mono- and multi-pole electric cables (for power, telephones, and telegraphs). [redacted] 25X1
151. A foundry which has an enameling department (see No. 1 of Appendix H, page 28 for location) occupies an area of 600 by 500 meters, employs 1,200 workers in three shifts per day, and produces stoves, basins, sinks, tubing, etc. of cast-iron. 25X1
152. A chemical-pharmaceutical factory in Shumen (see No. 8 of Appendix H, page 28 for location) occupies an area of 500 by 400 meters and employs approximately 600 workers. [redacted] 25X1
153. A spinning and weaving mill in Shumen (see No. 4 of Appendix H, page 28 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 300 meters, employs 1,500 workers in three shifts per day, and produces cotton and woolen cloth and cotton and woolen blankets. The total output of blankets is sent to the Bulgarian Armed Forces.
154. The canning factory of Shumen (see No. 6 of Appendix H, page [redacted] for location) occupies an area of 800 by 400 meters, employs 800 workers, and produces canned meats and smoked and salted meats. The major part of the output of this factory is sent to the Bulgarian Armed Forces.

Sopot - Spring 1951

155. An arms and ammunition factory is located in Sopot (N 42-38, E 24-46). It was built during 1937-1942 by the following contractors: Iliya Stoyanov, [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] Georgi Goranov, [redacted] from Radomir;
[redacted] Boris Yenachiev, [redacted] and Nikola Kalchev, [redacted] from Karlovo. The cost of the buildings

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was 390,000,000 leva, and the land was purchased for 60,000,000 leva. In the years 1946-1949 another four buildings were added to the factory; these are located north of the internal railroad spur. To the north and northeast, the factory is bounded by pine- and fir-covered mountain slopes extending to the factory; to the east is the district of Sopot (now called Vasovgrad) with 15,000 inhabitants; to the south and west, the factory is bounded by level plains planted to corn and occasionally vineyards. The land inside the factory walls has a four percent slope, graded in a northeast direction. The factory buildings (as is shown in the sketch enclosed as Appendix I, pages 29 and 30) are flanked by poplar trees which were planted in 1947 and by the spring of 1951 had reached a height of 10-12 meters. To the south of the buildings, the land is cultivated with vegetable gardens and also planted with walnut trees which are approximately 20 meters tall. To the east of the middle of the complex, and also south of the group of buildings of the directorate, various offices, and lodgings of the technical personnel, are flower-beds interspersed with willow trees. The section farthest northwest is an ordinary meadow of grass. All the buildings are 2-story brick structures with columns of reinforced cement and walls 0.45 meters thick. The roofs have two slopes of 40 and 26 percent and are provided with glass supported by a stiffening web of reinforced concrete; those with slopes of 26 percent are covered with Marseilles-type tile. Each pavillion is equipped with autonomous thermal heating units located underneath the group of buildings mentioned above (there are no other underground units). The outside walls of each building are painted in identical colors, with a prevalence of green, yellow, and black. The chimneys

are of reinforced concrete and are 12 meters in diameter at the base and rise to a height of between 76 and 80 meters; those chimneys which are 16 meters at the base reach as high as 90 meters. The enterprise employs approximately 6,000 workers and produces arms and ammunition, including hand grenades. The machinery was installed in 1937-1938 and is of Czechoslovak, German, and Hungarian origin (listed in order of quantities imported from each country). The only details concerning the equipment is that three presses run by hydraulic motors, of Czech make, are of 15, 10, and five tons. The directorate, various offices, and living quarters of the technical personnel are located in 12 brick buildings, two and three stories high, which have 2-peaked roofs of Marseilles-type tile; they vary in size from a minimum of 20 by 10 meters to a maximum of 40 by 15 meters, and occupy an area of approximately 1,000 by 400 meters located immediately north of the group of buildings which constitutes the factory proper. The wall is partly of brick with white plaster, having a height of 2.80 meters, and partly of a fence supported by poles of reinforced concrete. Although the nearby Marcho Pole Airfield of Karlovo was completely destroyed by bombing during World War II, the Sopot Factory was not damaged the failure to bomb the factory as being caused by the difficulty of distinguishing the factory.

Stara Zagora - Spring 1951

156. The automobile - agricultural machinery repair shop of Stara Zagora (N 42-25, E 25-36) is located approximately 2,500 meters east of the railroad station, 300 meters south of the rail line. It occupies an area of 250 by 250 meters, employs 100 workers, and makes small and medium repairs on automotive vehicles and farm tractors.
157. The spinning and weaving mill of Stara Zagora is located in the southwestern outskirts of the city, 300 meters north of the railroad. It occupies an area of 400 by 200 meters and employs 600 workers.
158. A canning factory is located approximately 1,500 meters west of the railroad station of Stara Zagora, 500 meters south of the rail line. It occupies an area of 500 by 300 meters, employs approximately 100 workers, and produces canned meats, dried vegetables, marmalade, and fruit preserves. The total output is either used by the Bulgarian Armed Forces or exported to the USSR.

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159. Another canning factory is located approximately 1,500 meters west of the Stara Zagora railroad station, 50 meters east of the factory described in the preceding paragraph. It occupies an area of 700 by 300 meters, employs 1,200 workers, and produces canned meat, marmalade, fruit preserves, and alcohol from the distillation of grain. The output is sent to the Bulgarian Armed Forces or exported to the USSR, as is the output of the factory described in the preceding paragraph.

160. A macaroni factory is located in the southwestern outskirts of Stara Zagora, 50 meters west of the spinning and weaving mill described in paragraph 157 above. It occupies an area of 300 by 100 meters and employs 120 workers. 25X1

Svanichevo - Spring 1951

161. A canning factory is located in Svanichevo (N 42-11, E 24-15), 800 meters west of the railroad station and 100 meters north of the rail line. It occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters, employs 250 workers from May to November, and produces marmalade, fruit preserves, and canned vegetables.

Svetovrachene - Spring 1951

162. A factory which produces rubber products is located 800 meters west of the railroad station of Svetovrachene (N 42-47, E 23-28), immediately to the south of the rail line. The factory was built in the years 1937-1940; enlargement work was begun in 1946 and is scheduled for completion in September-October 1951. It occupies an area of 1,500 by 700-800 meters and consists of two old buildings plus 25X1 some 50 new buildings under construction and has a floor space of 8,000 square meters. The new machinery, some of which is in place, is all of Soviet origin. Approximately 300-400 workers are employed

Six or seven hundred laborers are employed in completing the construction work. Production consists of tsarvuli shoes and high rubber boots, and rubber equipment for hospitals; production of automobile tires is also planned. The equipment from the Bakish Factory of Sofia allegedly will soon be transferred to this factory. 25X1

163. A chemical-pharmaceutical factory is located immediately southwest of the railroad station at Svetovrachene. It occupies an area of 200 by 150 meters and employs 100 workers. Informant could furnish no production details.

164. A spinning and weaving mill is located 300 meters southwest of the railroad station at Svetovrachene, south of the rail line, and immediately west of the factory described in the following paragraph. It occupies an area of 400 meters (at right angles with the rail line) by 7 meters, employs 300 workers, and produces cotton cloth.

165. A factory for the preparation of carbides is located 500 meters southwest of the railroad station at Svetovrachene, immediately south of the rail line. It occupies an area of 200 by 150 meters and employs approximately 100 workers. 25X1

Tryavna - May 1950

166. A textile and blanket factory is located 200 meters southeast of the railroad station of Tryavna (N 42-52, E 25-30). It occupies an area of 1,000 by 1,000 meters, employs 2,500 workers, and produces woolen and cotton cloth, woolen and cotton blankets, and garments. The complex has its own thermoelectric plant which has a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts.

Tsürkva - Spring 1951

167. A chemical factory is located 1,000 meters southeast of Tsürkva (N 42-36, E 23-07), immediately east of the road to Krapets (N 42-31, E 23-09). It occupies an area of 800 by 600 meters and employs approximately 1,000 workers. 25X1

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Turnovo - Spring 1951

168. The metallurgical factory of Turnovo (N 43-04, E 25-40) occupies an area of 800 by 400 meters and employs 800 workers in three shifts per day (see No. 4 of Appendix J, page 31 for location). It produces sheet iron tanks of up to 50 ton capacities.
169. A foundry in Turnovo (see No. 6 of Appendix J, page 31 for location) occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters, employs 600-700 workers, and produces stoves and kitchen ranges and bottle-stands (for the Bulgarian hospitals).
170. Another foundry in Turnovo (see No. 3 of Appendix J, page 31 for location) occupies an area of 400 by 300 meters, employs approximately 400 workers, and produces smooth-surfaced transmission wheels, maximum of three meters in diameter, and cast-iron tubes for canalization.
171. An enterprise for the laminating and wire-drawing of copper in Turnovo (see No. 5 of Appendix J, page 31 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 500 meters and produces single-wire and cables of copper and copper sheets.
172. A spinning mill (formerly English) is located in Turnovo (see No. 8 of Appendix J, page 31) occupies an area of 300 by 150 meters and produces various types of yarn.
173. A spinning and weaving mill and tailor shop (see No. 9 of Appendix J, page 31 for location) occupies an area of 300 by 160 meters in Turnovo. The factory produces woolen, cotton, and silk cloth and woolen, cotton, and silk garments.
174. A spinning-mill (see No. 1 of Appendix J, page 31 for location), constructed during 1928-1931, occupies an area of 500 by 200 meters in Turnovo. The factory is in operation from September to January and employs 800 workers, 80 percent of which are women, in two shifts per day. Stoyan Stoyev [redacted] former owner of the mill, is the director. 25X1
175. The Turnovo tannery (see No. 10 of Appendix J, page 31 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 400 meters. [redacted] 25X1
176. The macaroni factory at Turnovo (see No. 2 of Appendix J, page 31 for location) occupies an area of 300 by 200 meters and employs 150 workers. [redacted] 25X1
177. The Turnovo brewery (see No. 7 of Appendix J, page 31 for location) occupies an area of 1,000 by 1,000 meters and employs 500 workers. [redacted] 25X1

Tvurditsa - (no date of information given)

178. A dynamite factory is located approximately eight kilometers northeast of Tvurditsa (N 42-42, E 25-54), 100 meters east of a river. It occupies an area of 400 by 300 meters and employs 60-80 workers. [redacted] 25X1

Varna - Spring 1951

179. A dynamite factory which [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] is located nine kilometers west of the city of Varna and one kilometer south of the road to Devnya (N 43-14, E 27-33), opposite the village of Dragievo which is north of the road. It consists of five or six factory buildings set in a park planted with willow trees. in an area of 1,000 by 500 meters. and employs 150-200 workers. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] it produced three tons per day in the pre-war period.
180. A metallurgical factory in Varna (see No. 4 of Appendix K, page 32 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 300 meters, employs approximately 1,000 workers, and produces safes, radiators for steam-heating, and nails.

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25X1

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181. The Vŭlkan Foundry of Varna (see No. 3 of Appendix K, page 32 for location) occupies an area of 800 by 400 meters, employs 1,500 workers, and produces agricultural equipment of iron, and various iron locks and hardware. . .
182. The I May Spinning and Weaving Mill of Varna (see No. 2 of Appendix K, page 32 for location) occupies an area of 1,000 by 600 meters, employs 2,500 workers (mostly women) in three shifts per day, and produces thread and cloth of wool and cotton. An unknown percentage of the output is sent to the USSR.
183. A tobacco factory of Varna (see No. 6 of Appendix K, page 32 for location) occupies an area of 500 by 300 meters and employs approximately 2,000 workers in three shifts per day. [redacted] 25X1
184. A factory known as the Vŭlko Chervenkov Factory is under construction in Varna (see No. 5 of Appendix K, page 32 for location). [redacted] 25X1

Vidin - June 1951

25X1

185. A ceramics factory is located in the southern outskirts of Vidin (N 44-00, E 22-51), 800 meters to the west of the railroad line. It occupies an area of 350 by 300 meters, employs 400 workers in two shifts per day, and produces pottery, insulators for high-power lines, and small electrical items. The factory is connected with the Vidin railroad station by a single-track, normal gauge spur line.
186. A brick factory is located immediately west of the factory described in the preceding paragraph. It occupies an area of 200 by 100 meters, employs 150 workers in one shift per day, and produces 6,000,000 solid bricks per year and tiles of the Marseilles type.

Vratsa - June 1951

187. A safe factory is located in the northeast outskirts of Vratsa (N 43-13, E 23-32), immediately east of the railroad line. It occupies an area of 200 by 150 meters, employs 150 workers, and produces safes and metal shelves.
188. A spinning and weaving mill is located in the southeastern outskirts of Vratsa, 700 meters east of the railroad, and immediately west of the road to Mezdra. It consists of five or six factories, formerly privately owned, which are now regrouped into a single administration. Personnel consists of 1,200-1,500 workers in three shifts per day. The factory produces cotton yarn and cloth, most of which is sent to the USSR; the raw cotton is provided by the USSR, and returns 88 percent of the finished articles as payment, the remaining 12 percent being deducted to meet production costs. .

Vŭlchedrum - Spring 1951

189. An oil factory is located in the eastern outskirts of Vŭlchedrum (N 43-43, E 23-26). It occupies an area of 800 by 400 meters, employs 150-200 workers, and produces seed oils (90 percent sunflower seeds).

Yakoruda - Spring 1949

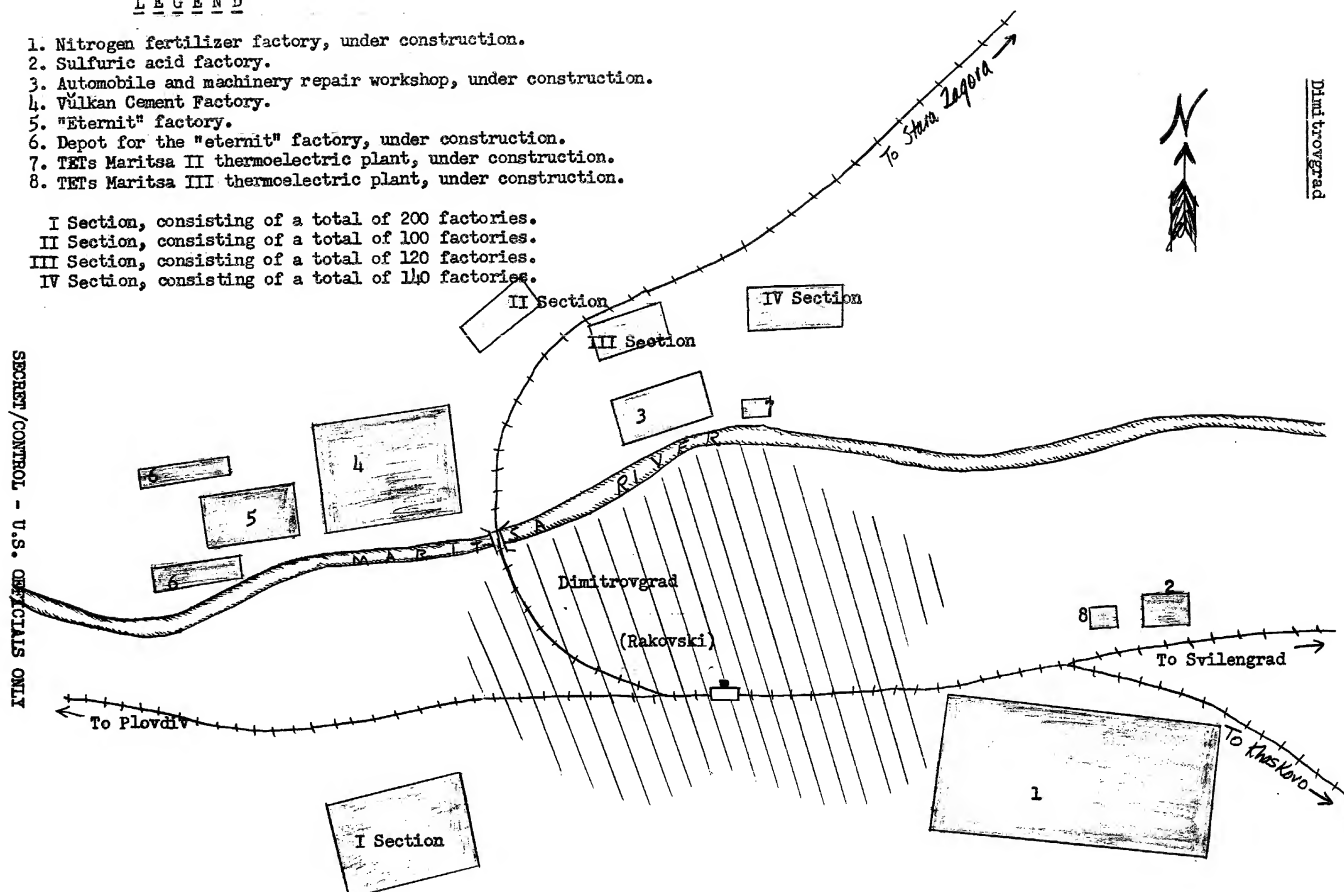
190. The sawmill which is located 600 meters northeast of Yakoruda (N 42-03, E 23-40) consists of three or four sawmills which were formerly privately owned and have now been regrouped into a single enterprise. They occupy an area of 1,000 by 600 meters, employ 800 workers, and produce 500 cubic meters of lumber per day, most of which is pine and fir.

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LEGEND

1. Nitrogen fertilizer factory, under construction.
2. Sulfuric acid factory.
3. Automobile and machinery repair workshop, under construction.
4. Vulkan Cement Factory.
5. "Eternit" factory.
6. Depot for the "eternit" factory, under construction.
7. TETs Maritsa II thermoelectric plant, under construction.
8. TETs Maritsa III thermoelectric plant, under construction.

- I Section, consisting of a total of 200 factories.
 II Section, consisting of a total of 100 factories.
 III Section, consisting of a total of 120 factories.
 IV Section, consisting of a total of 140 factories.



APPENDIX A

Dimitrovgrad

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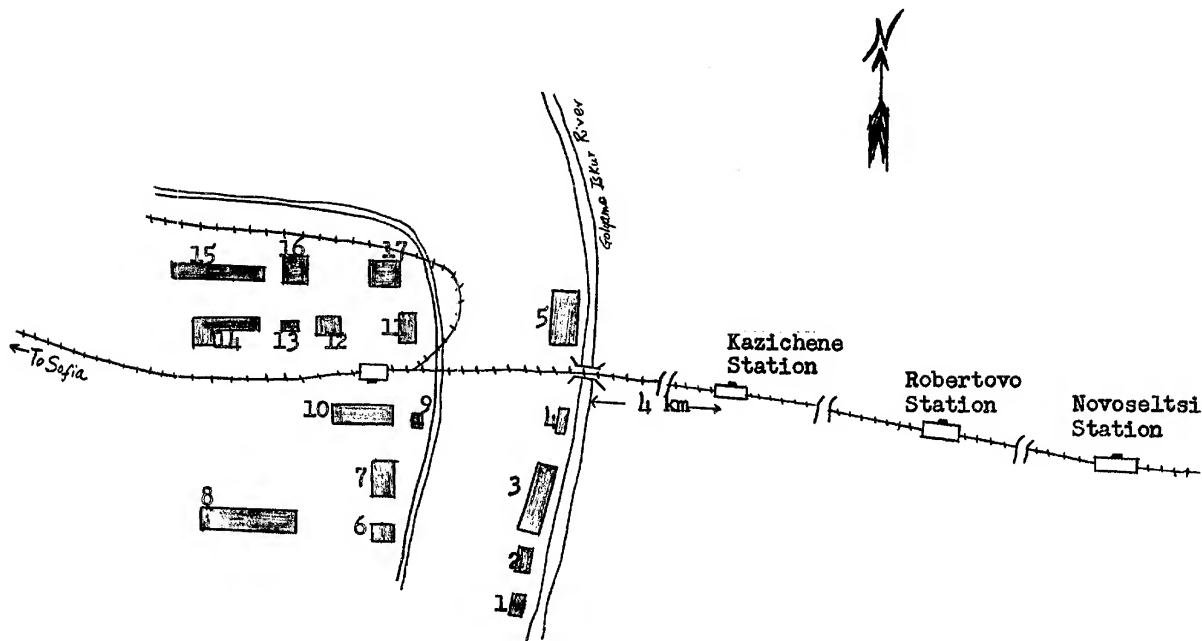
-21-

25X1

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APPENDIX B

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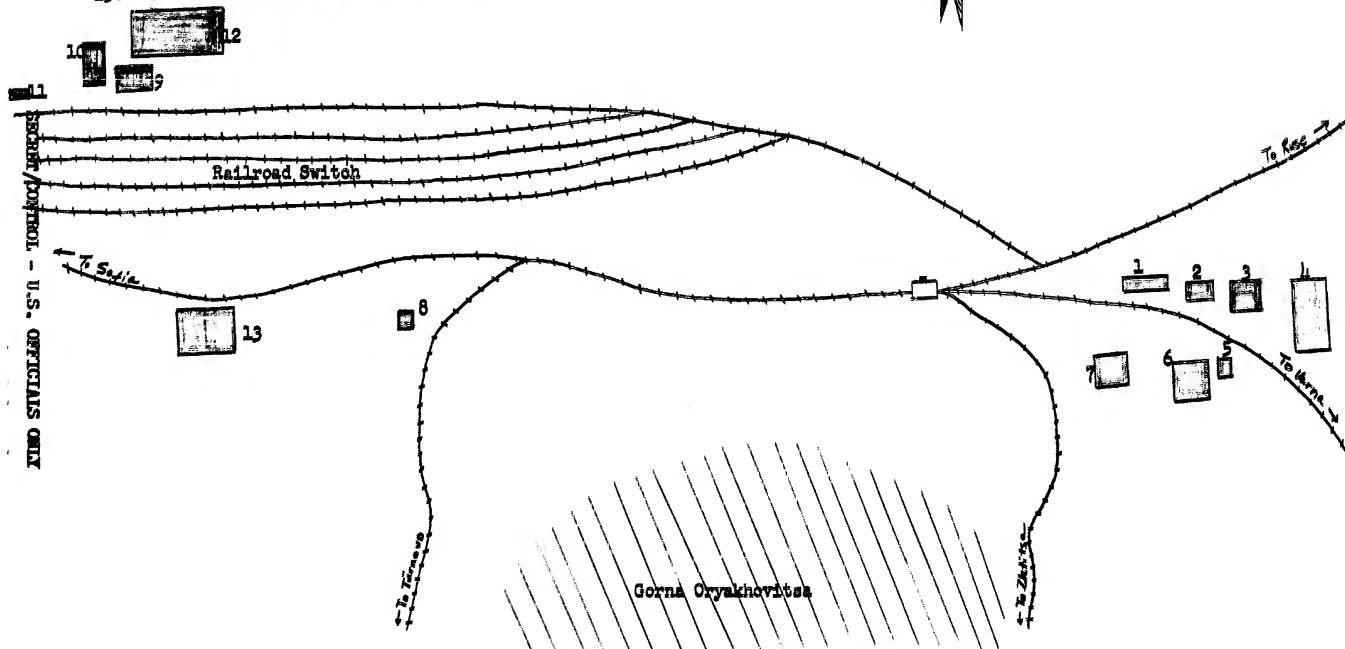
Gara IskurLEGEND

1. Metal laminating factory.
2. Rubber articles factory.
3. Paper mill.
4. Enamel factory.
5. Grain distillation factory.
6. Factory which produces protective coverings for electric cables.
7. Electric motor factory.
8. Motor vehicle repair shop.
9. Turpentine distillation factory.
10. Runo Spinning and Weaving Mill.
11. Glue factory, formerly known as the Khitos Factory.
12. Plywood factory.
13. Mica working factory.
14. Spinning and weaving mill.
15. Wooden prefabricated house factory.
16. Distillery for various oils.
17. Wooden model factory.

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LEGEND

1. Foundry.
2. Pharmaceutical factory.
3. Sugar factory.
4. Canning factory.
5. Electric cable factory.
6. Sawmill.
7. Automobile repair shop.
8. Safe factory.
9. Spinning, weaving, and garment factory.
10. Spinning and weaving mill.
11. Canning factory.
12. Brick factory.
13. Transformers of the railroad station.



Gorna Oryahovitsa

APPENDIX C

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APPENDIX D

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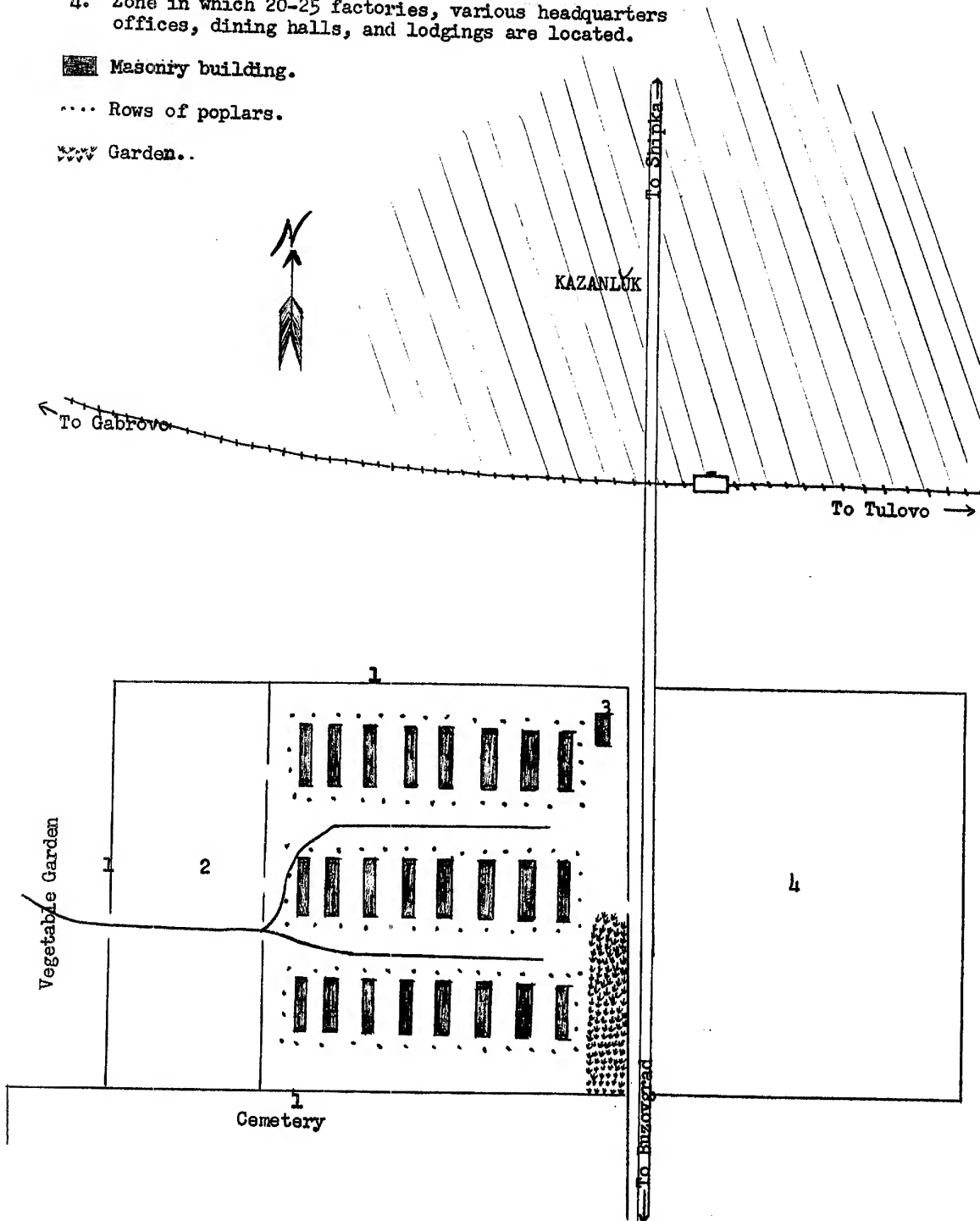
Kazanluk

1. Surrounding wall.
2. Zone in which "covered" and "open" depots and roofed open-air coverings are located.
3. Directorate.
4. Zone in which 20-25 factories, various headquarters offices, dining halls, and lodgings are located.

■ Masonry building.

.... Rows of poplars.

*** Garden..



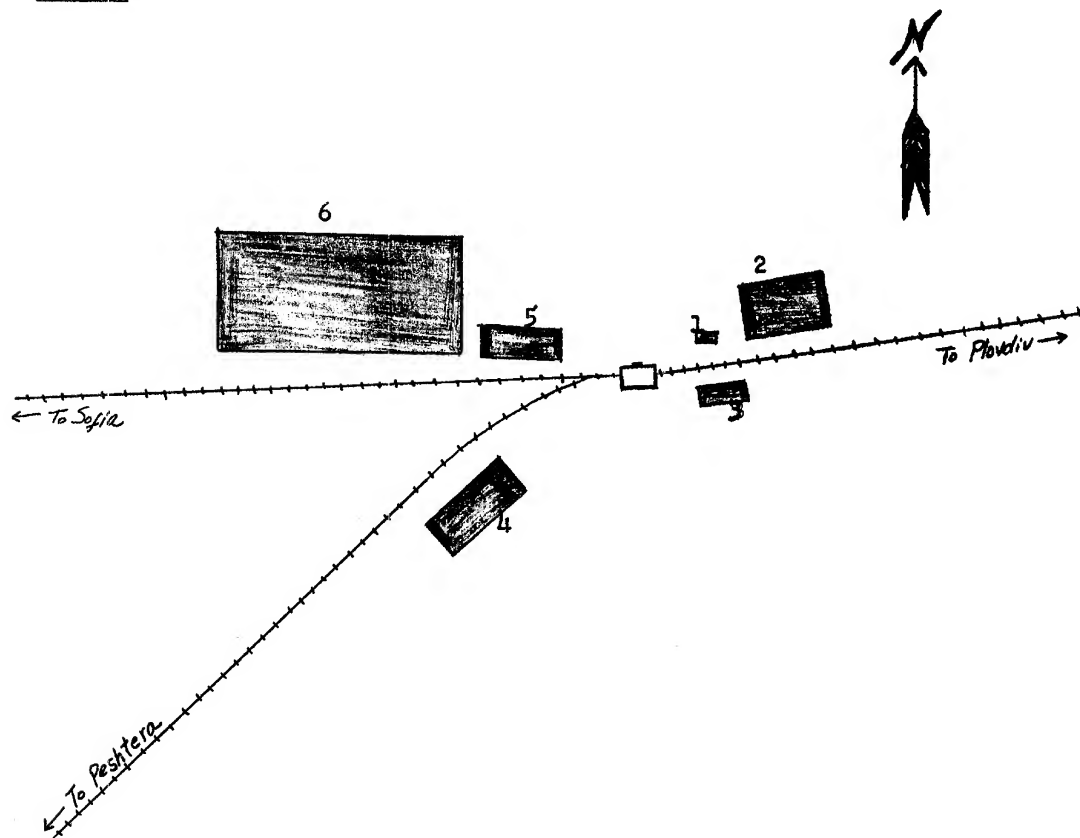
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APPENDIX E

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Krichim



L E G E N D

1. Canning factory, formerly the Stoyan Tevikiliev and Company Factory.
2. Canning factory, formerly the Stoyan Tevikiliev and Company Factory.
3. Canning factory, formerly the Stoyan Tevikiliev and Company Factory.
4. Canning factory, formerly the Marinov Factory.
5. Depot of the finished products of the canning factories.
6. Cellulose factory, under construction.

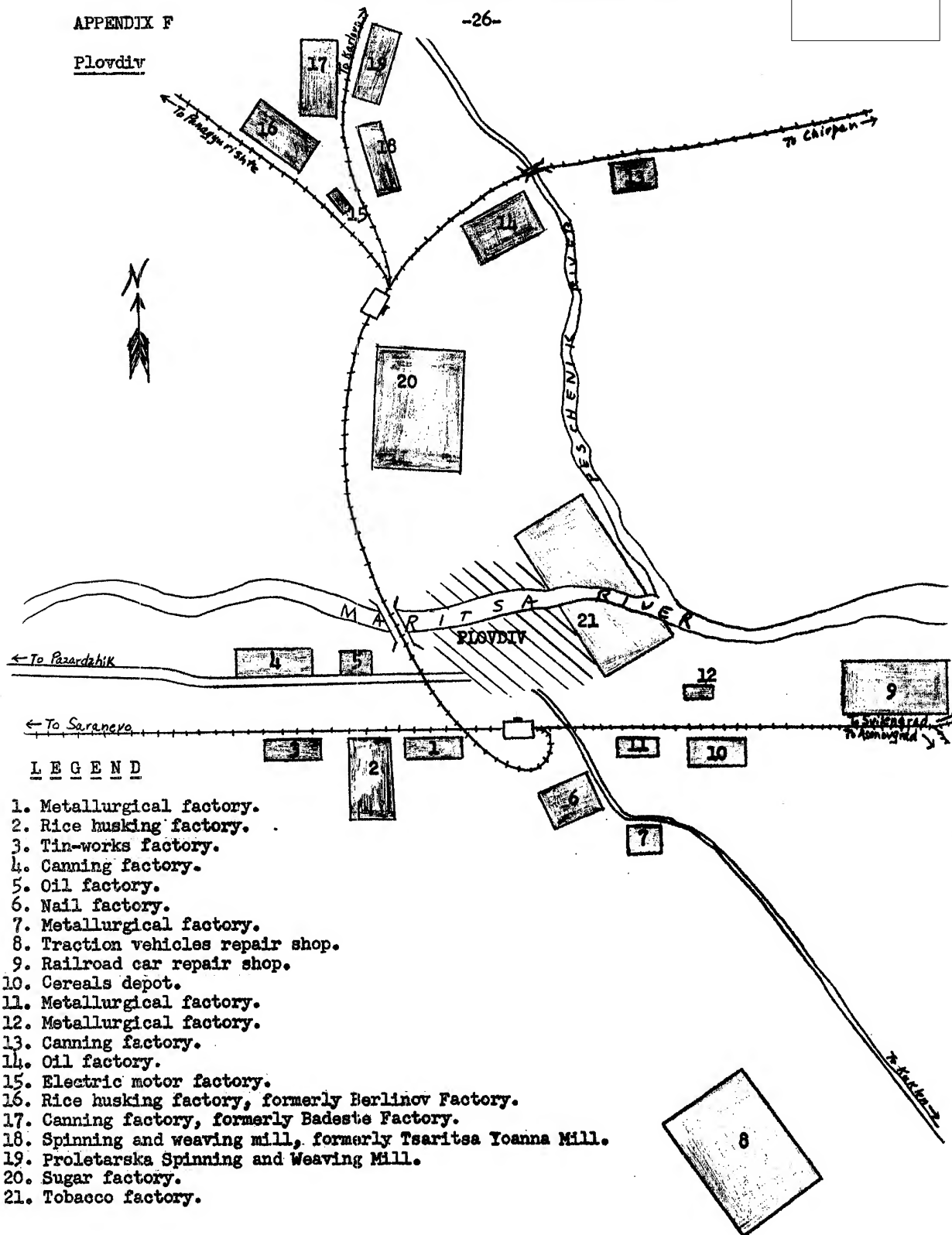
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APPENDIX F

Plowdiv

-26-



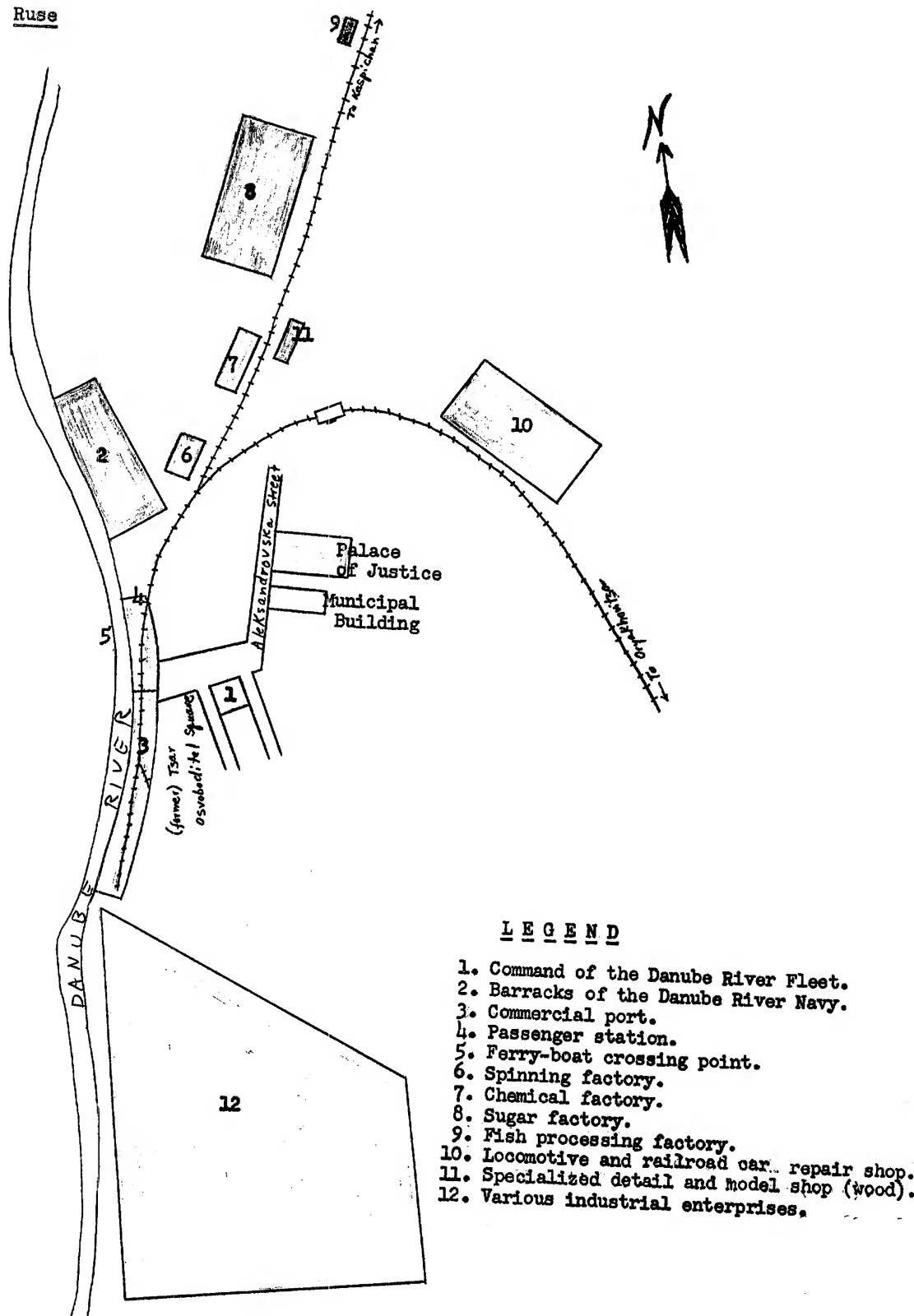
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1

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APPENDIX G

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RuseLEGEND

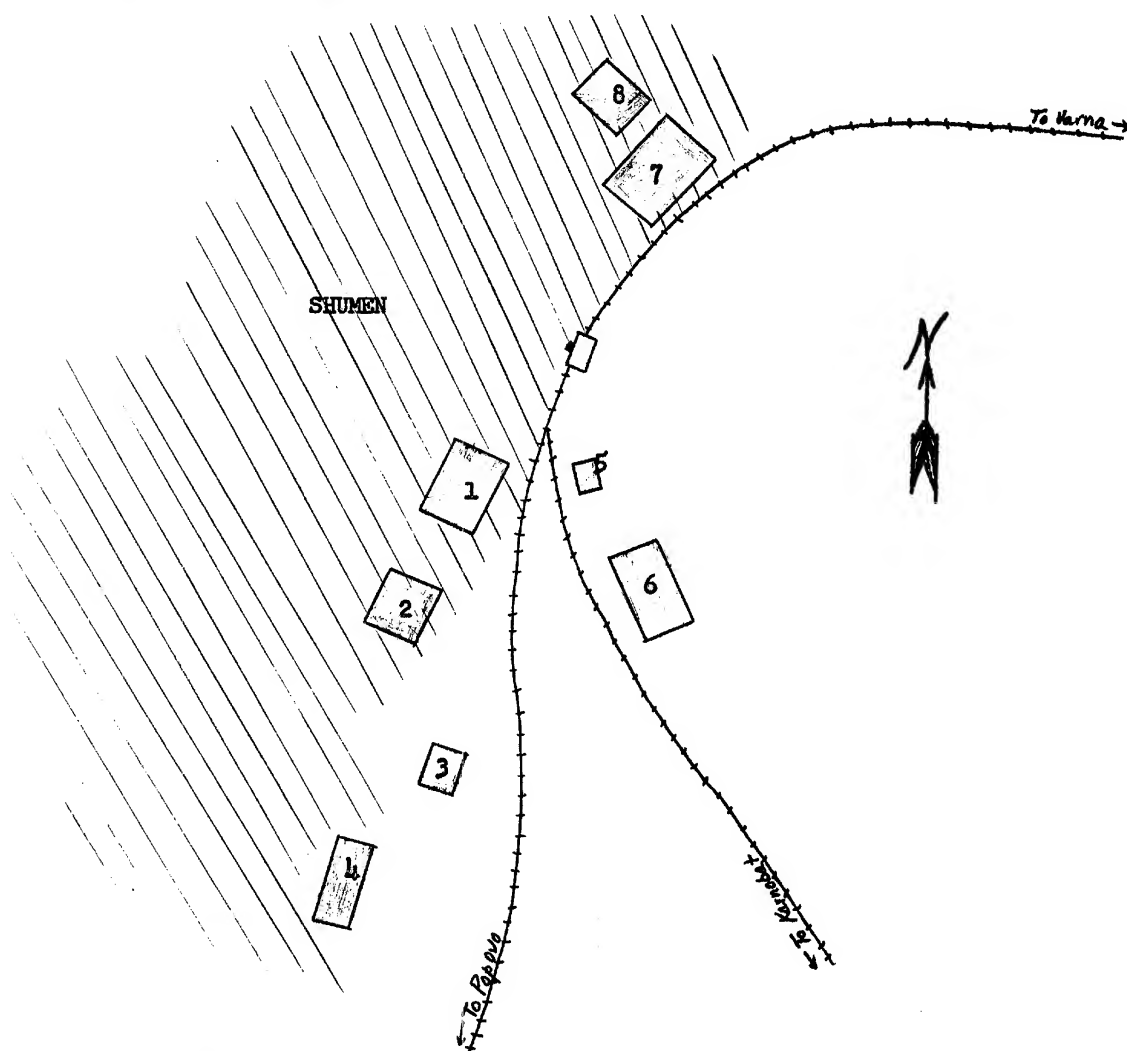
1. Command of the Danube River Fleet.
2. Barracks of the Danube River Navy.
3. Commercial port.
4. Passenger station.
5. Ferry-boat crossing point.
6. Spinning factory.
7. Chemical factory.
8. Sugar factory.
9. Fish processing factory.
10. Locomotive and railroad car repair shop.
11. Specialized detail and model shop (wood).
12. Various industrial enterprises.

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APPENDIX H

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Shumen (now Kolarovgrad)LEGEND

1. Foundry.
2. Nail and cable factory.
3. Metallurgical factory.
4. Spinning and weaving mill.
5. Nail and lock factory.
6. Canning factory.
7. Metallurgical factory or foundry.
8. Chemical-pharmaceutical factory.

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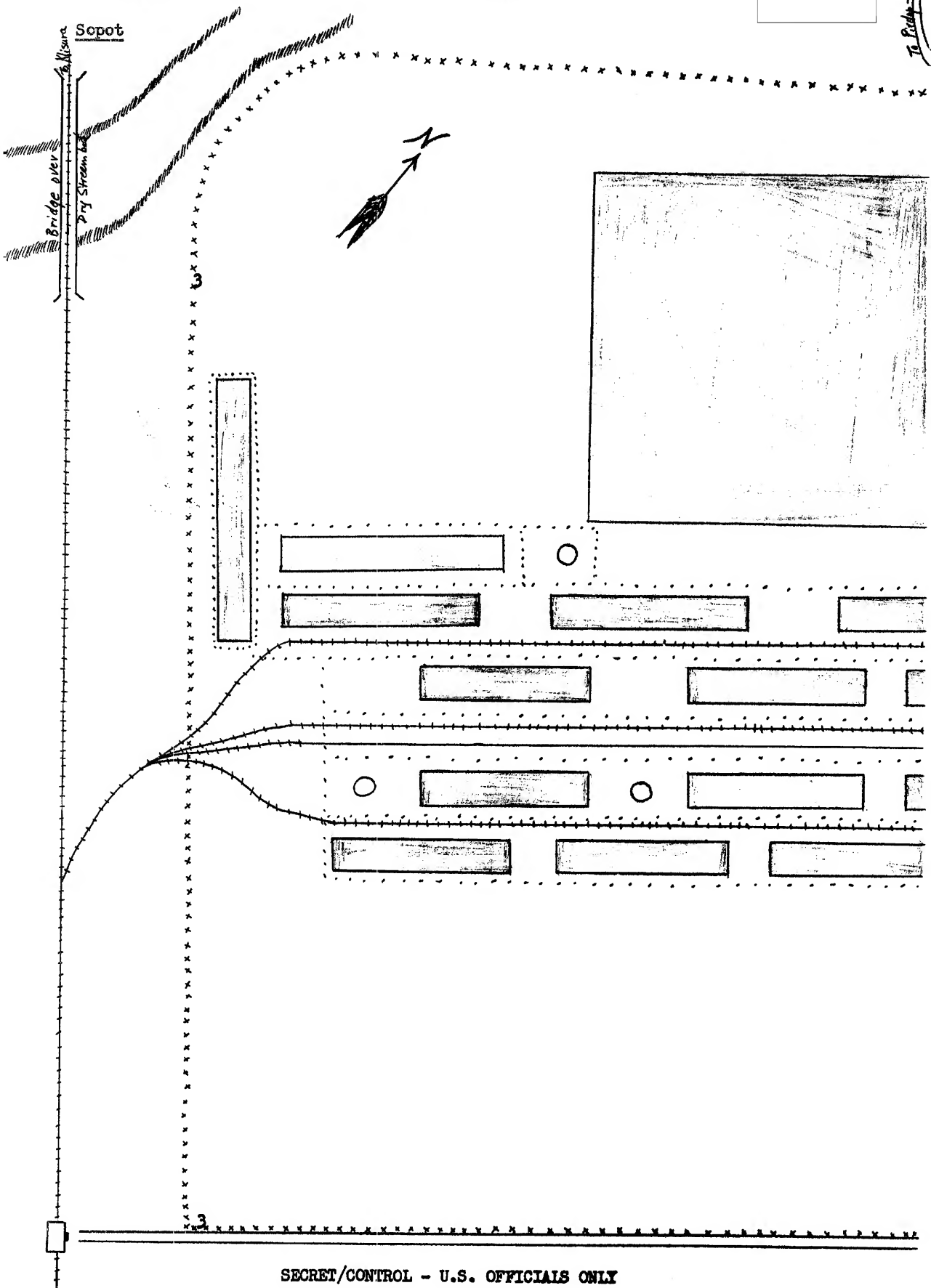
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APPENDIX I

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To Ridge

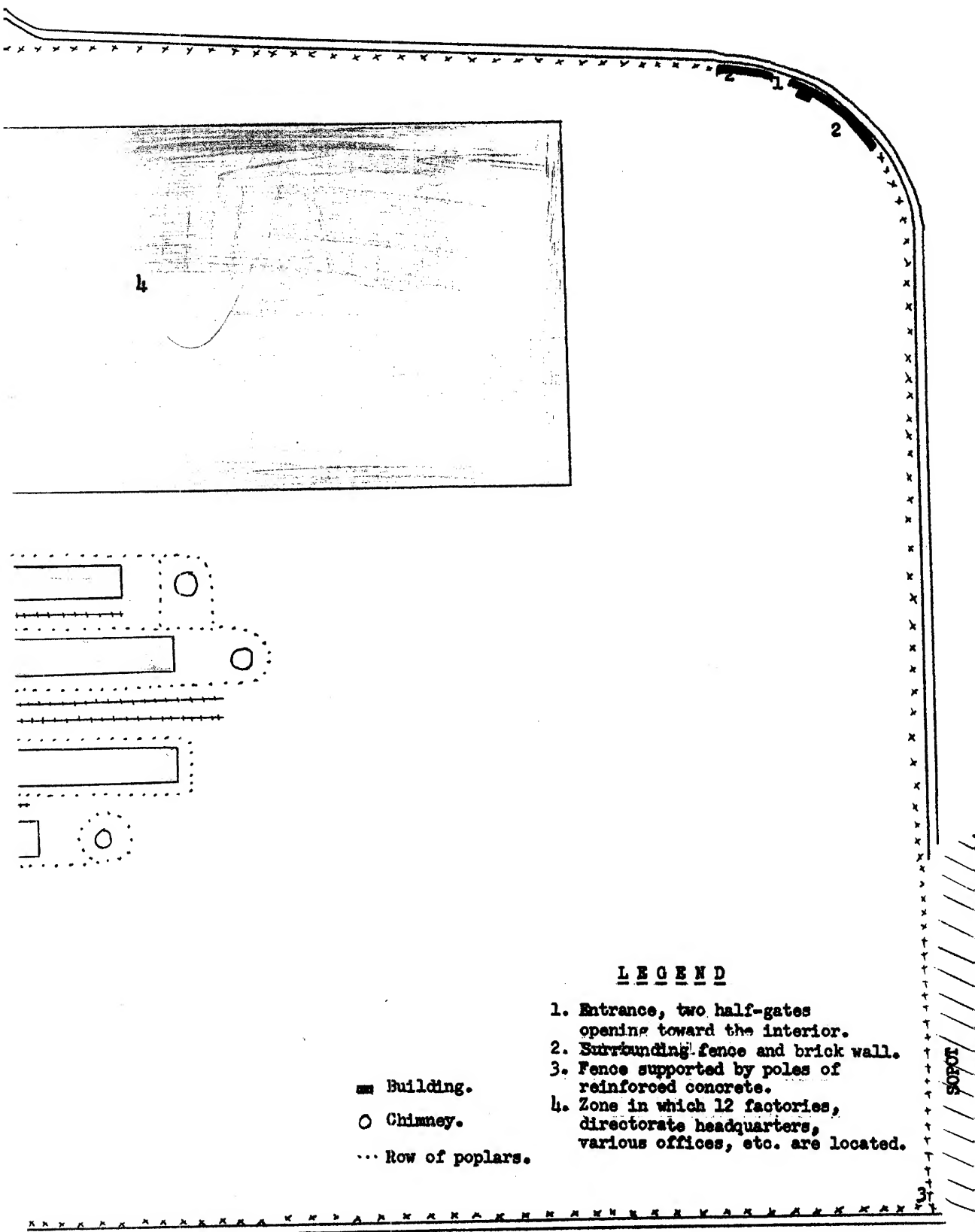


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APPENDIX I (Continued)

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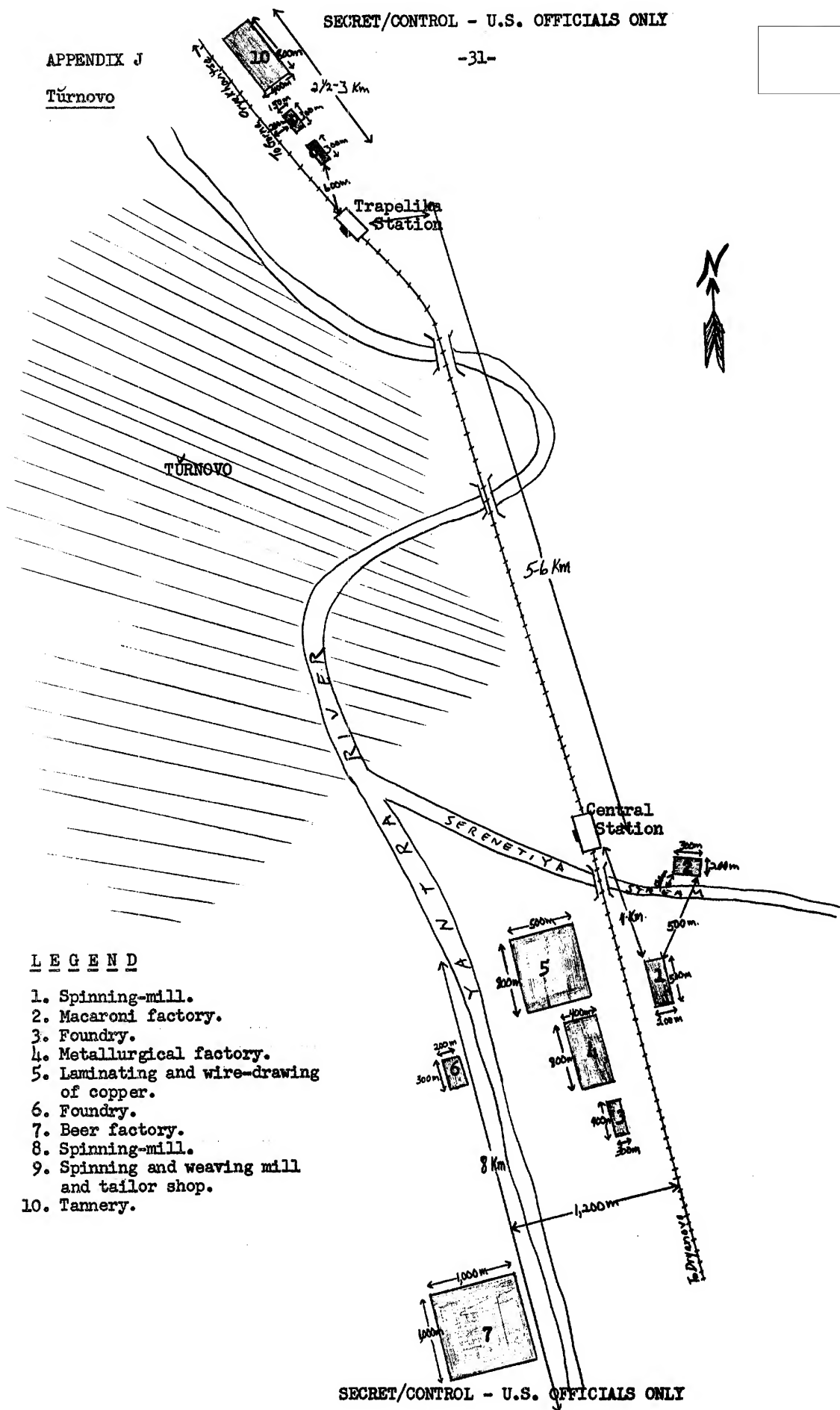
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APPENDIX J

Turnovo



LEGEND

1. Spinning-mill.
2. Macaroni factory.
3. Foundry.
4. Metallurgical factory.
5. Laminating and wire-drawing of copper.
6. Foundry.
7. Beer factory.
8. Spinning-mill.
9. Spinning and weaving mill and tailor shop.
10. Tannery.

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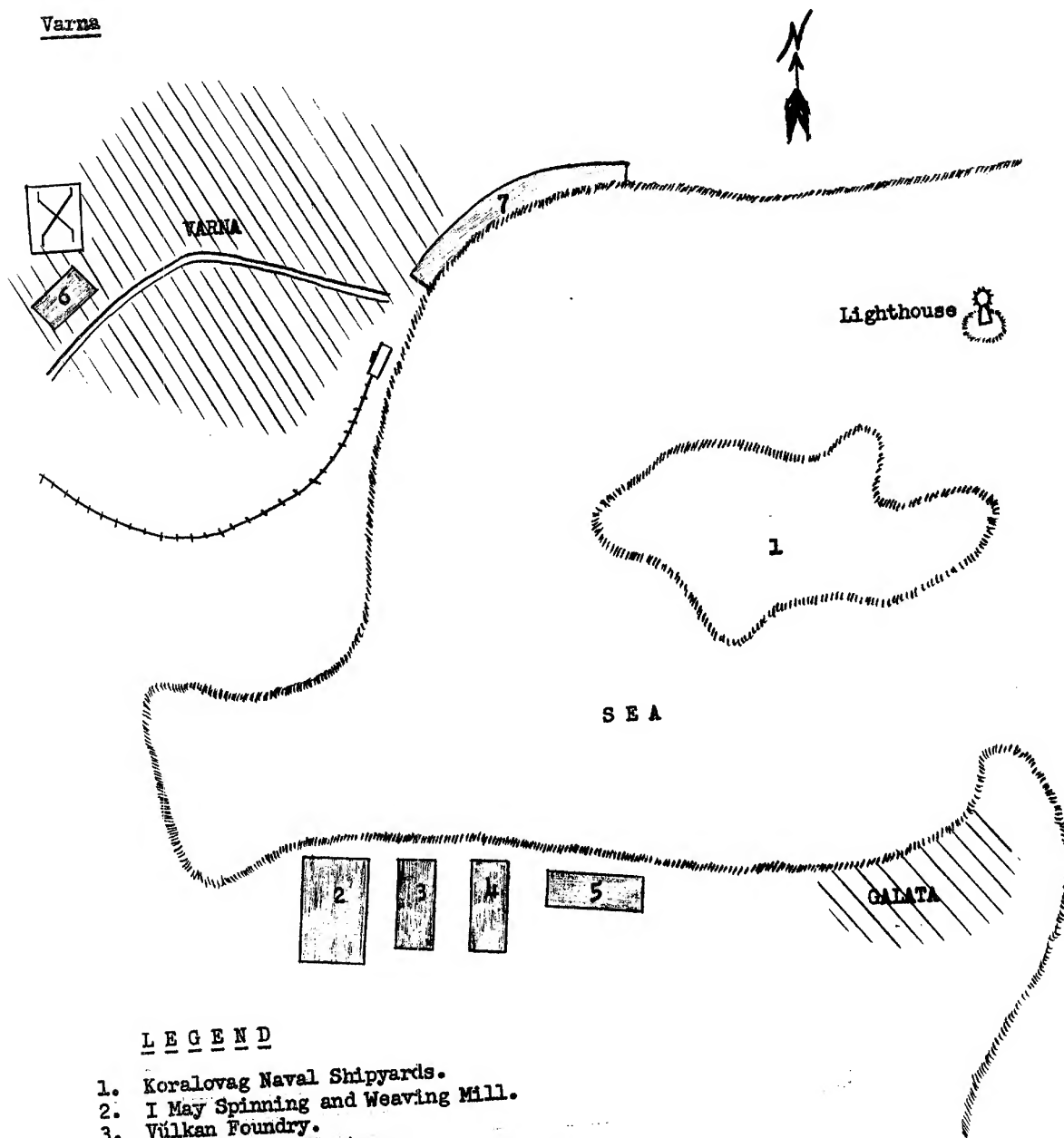
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25X1

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APPENDIX K

Varna



LEGEND

1. Koralovag Naval Shipyards.
2. I May Spinning and Weaving Mill.
3. Vilkan Foundry.
4. Metallurgical factory.
5. Unidentified factory under construction.
6. Tobacco factory.
7. Commercial port.

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